

# WHITE LIGHT EMITTING ORGANIC ELECTROLUMINESCENT DEVICE AND METHOD FOR FABRICATING THE SAME

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

5 The present invention generally relates to an organic electroluminescent (EL) device (also known as OLED) and a method for fabricating the same, and more particularly, to a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device able to directly emit continuous full  
10 color light containing three different frequency bands and a method for fabricating such an organic electroluminescent device easily and with high precision. This invention can effectively simplify the fabrication procedure and improve the luminescence efficiency.

### 2. Description of the Prior Art

15 The organic electroluminescent device, upon which C. W. Tang and S. A. Van Slyke (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY) have made efforts since 1987 to form hetero-structures by employing aluminum trisoxine [a.k.a., tris (8-quinolinol) aluminum] by vacuum evaporation, has attracted tremendous attention due to its advantages over other display  
20 panels. These advantages include self-luminescence, large visual angle, short response time, compact size, light weight, reduced dimension in thickness, high brightness, low power consumption, simple fabrication, and the ability for light emitting in a full color range. Therefore, such an organic electroluminescent device is increasingly required to replace the  
25 currently used white light sources such as fluorescent lamps and light bulbs so as to save energy, and the technologies thereon have widely been studied in the industry all over the world.

Please refer to FIG. 1, which is a cross-sectional view showing the structure of an organic EL device disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,769,292,  
30 issued Sep. 6, 1988, filed Oct. 14, 1987 by Van Slyke et al (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY), entitled "Electroluminescent device with modified thin film luminescent zone." The organic EL device 10 comprises

in sequence: a transparent substrate 11, light transmissive anode 13 formed of tin oxide or indium tin oxide (ITO) by evaporation, an organic hole injecting and transporting zone 15, a luminescent zone 17, and a cathode 19. The luminescent zone 17 is formed by a thin film comprised of an organic host material capable of sustaining hole and electron injection and a fluorescent material (not shown) capable of emitting light in response to hole-electron recombination. When an external voltage is applied to the device 10, the anode 13 injects holes (positive charge carriers) into the luminescent medium 17 while the cathode 19 injects electrons into the luminescent medium 17. The portion of the luminescent medium 17 adjacent the anode 13 thus forms a hole injecting and transporting zone 15. The injected holes and electrons each migrate toward the oppositely charged electrode. This results in hole-electron recombination within the organic luminescent medium 17, which leads to energy released as light according to the chosen fluorescent material.

The fore-mentioned prior art organic EL device has advantages in good quality and enduring lifetime. However, the structure employed can only emit monochromatic lights according to various chosen fluorescent materials, and fail to achieve the objects of emitting white light or continuous full color light.

Please refer to FIG. 2, which is a schematic band diagram showing the structure of an organic EL device disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,668,438, issued Sep. 16, 1997, filed June 6, 1996 and U.S. Pat. No. 5,886,464, issued Mar. 23, 1999, filed Apr. 18, 1997 by Shi et al (Motorola, Inc., Schaumburg, IL), both entitled "Organic electroluminescent device with emission from hole transporting layer." In the EL structure, an anode 22 is formed of tin oxide or indium tin oxide (ITO), an organic hole transporting layer 23 is formed on the anode 22, an organic electron transporting layer 24 is formed on the hole transporting layer 23, and a cathode 25 is formed on the electron transporting layer 24. The materials for the hole and electron transporting layers 23 and 24 are so selected as to satisfy the following inequality:

$$(E_{C1} - E_{C2}) < (E_{V1} - E_{V2})$$

where  $E_{C1}$  and  $E_{V1}$  respectively represent a conduction band level and a valence band level of the material selected for the hole transporting layer 23; and  $E_{C2}$  and  $E_{V2}$  respectively represent a conduction band level and a valence band level of the material selected for the electron transporting layer 24.

The inequality ensures that the energy barrier for holes to be injected into the valence band of electron transporting layer 24 from the valence band of hole transporting layer 23 is greater than that for electrons to be injected into the conduction band of the hole transporting layer 23 from the conduction band of electron transporting layer 24. In other words, the number of electrons to be injected from the electron transporting layer 24 into the hole transporting layer 23 is much larger than the number of holes to be injected from the hole transporting layer 23 into the electron transporting layer 24. Therefore, electrons and holes recombine in the part of hole transporting layer 23 close to the interface of electron transporting layer 24 and hole transporting layer 13, where light emission occurs. Moreover, in order to facilitate holes to be injected into the hole transporting layer 23 from the anode 22, the EL structure further provides a hole injection layer interposed between the anode 22 and the hole transporting layer 23.

Although the fore-mentioned prior art organic EL device has high electroluminescence efficiency due to light emission from the hole transporting layer 23. However, the structure employed can only emit monochromatic lights according to various chosen fluorescent materials, and fail to achieve the objects of emitting white light or continuous full color light.

In recent years, there are several methods that have been investigated and developed by the industry to realize an organic EL device capable of emitting white light or full color light, including:

1. Color conversion: In this method, a monochromatic light passes through a color conversion material composed of different color conversion layers and is then resolved and converted into light with different colors, e.g. three primary colors, such as red, blue, and green so that an organic EL

device capable of emitting white light or full color light can be obtained. However, this method also suffers from a number of problems. First, most of the available color conversion materials are not satisfactory in color purity and luminescence efficiency. Secondly, the background light (such as blue light and UV light) may also be absorbed by the color conversion layers, which often leads to poor contrast and defective pixel quality. And thirdly, the color conversion process is performed by a two-wavelength approach; therefore, chromatic aberration may occur.

2. Color filter: In this method, white light is used as the back-lighting source of the organic EL material. It is useful to achieve full color light when accompanied by LCD color filters. However, the key problem of this method is how to obtain a reliable white light.

3. Three independent colors (RBG): In this method, three primary colors red (R), green (G) and blue (B) are independently demonstrated to realize a full color display or a white light source. However, since the three colors are independently demonstrated, RBG pixels require different driving voltages. A multicolor organic light emitting device thus formed is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,703,436, issued Dec. 30, 1997, filed Mar. 6, 1996 by Forrest et al (Princeton University, Princeton, NJ), entitled "Transparent contacts for organic devices." It suffers from complicated fabrication process and larger size. In addition, in such a device, high precision is critically required for the RBG pixels. As shown in FIG. 3, which is a 3-dimensional view showing the structure of an organic EL device disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 5,952,037, issued Sep. 14, 1999, filed May 8, 1997 by Nagayama et al (Pioneer Electronic Corporation, Tokyo, JP), entitled "Organic electroluminescent display panel and method for manufacturing the same." The organic EL device comprises: a substrate on which a plurality of first display electrodes 32 corresponding to emitting portions are formed; electrical insulation ramparts 34 projecting from the substrate 30 for exposing at least portions of the first display electrodes 32 respectively; organic function layers 36 each including at least one organic electroluminescent medium formed on exposed portions of the first display electrodes 32; second display electrodes 38 formed on the organic function layers 36; and each electrical insulation rampart having an overhanging portion 385 projecting in a direction parallel to the substrate preferably at

an upper part thereof. It is found that the fabrication process may be difficult and complicated. On one hand, the RBG pixels formed of three different organic EL materials are employed may have different luminescence efficiencies, lifetimes, driving conditions. For example, the red light shows poor purity and may shift to orange color. The red light also has shorter lifetime and may adversely affect the overall performance of the display. On the other hand, the method is performed by a two-wavelength approach; therefore, chromatic aberration may occur.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, the present invention has been made to solve such problems in view of the forgoing status and to further provide a method for fabricating a white light emitting organic electroluminescent (EL) device able to directly emit continuous full color light containing three different frequency bands so as to realize white light emitting.

It is the primary object of the present invention to provide a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device, incorporating a luminescent layer, an electron transporting layer, and dopant materials to realize continuous full color light containing three different frequency bands with better color uniformity and improve the luminescence efficiency.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device so as to realize white light with better full color display quality.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device, incorporating a bias voltage, instead of three independent driving voltages, to emit three primary colors (red, green and blue), so as to simply the fabrication process, downsize the device and reduce the cost.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device to replace the currently used white light sources such as fluorescent lamps and light bulbs so as to save energy.

It is still another object of the present invention to provide a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device, incorporating a doping technique to realize continuous full color light containing three different frequency bands with better color uniformity and improve the luminescence efficiency.

In order to achieve the foregoing objects, the present invention provides a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device, comprising: a substrate; an anode formed on said substrate; at least one hole transporting layer formed on said anode; at least one luminescent layer formed on said hole transporting layer, wherein a first dopant is doped into said luminescent layer; at least one electron transporting layer formed on said luminescent layer, wherein a second dopant is doped into said electron transporting layer; and a cathode formed on said electron transporting layer; wherein a first light is emitted by said first dopant, a second light is emitted by said second dopant, and a third light is emitted by said luminescent layer when the device is applied with a bias voltage.

The present invention further provides a method for fabricating a white light emitting organic electroluminescent device, comprising the steps of: providing a substrate; forming, in sequence from substrate up, an anode, at least one hole transporting layer, at least one luminescent layer, at least one electron transporting layer, and a cathode; doping a first dopant into said luminescent layer; and doping a second dopant into said electron transporting layer.

Other and further features, advantages and benefits of the invention will become apparent in the following description taken in conjunction with the following drawings. It is to be understood that the foregoing general description and following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory but are not to be restrictive of the invention. The accompanying drawings are incorporated in and constitute a part of this application and, together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention in general terms. Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the disclosure.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

The objects, spirits and advantages of the preferred embodiment of the present invention will be readily understood by the accompanying drawings and detailed descriptions, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view showing the structure of an organic EL device in accordance with the prior art;

FIG. 2 is a schematic band diagram showing the structure of another organic EL device in accordance with the prior art;

FIG. 3 is a 3-dimensional view showing the structure of still another organic EL device in accordance with the prior art;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view showing the structure of an organic EL device in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a schematic band diagram showing the structure of an organic EL device in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the experimental result of the relation between luminescence intensity and wavelength in accordance with the present invention.

### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention providing a white light emitting organic electroluminescent (EL) device, able to directly emit continuous full color light containing three different frequency bands, can be exemplified by the preferred embodiment as described hereinafter.

To start with, please refer to FIG. 4, which is a cross-sectional view showing the structure of an organic EL device in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. As shown in the drawing, the white light emitting organic EL device 40 comprises: a transparent substrate 41 made of plastic or glass; an anode 42 formed of transparent conductive metals, alloys, compounds such as indium tin oxide (ITO), Au, CuI, SnO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO by evaporation or sputtering on the substrate 41; a hole

injection layer 43 formed of hole injection materials such as copper phthalocyanine (CuPc) by evaporation on the anode 42; a hole transporting layer 44 formed of materials such as N,N'-bis-(1-naphthyl)-N,N'-diphenyl-1,1'-biphenyl-4-4'-diamine(NPB), TPD, Spiro-NPB, Spiro-TAD and m-MTDATA on the hole injection layer 43; a luminescent layer 45 formed of materials such as 1,4-bis(2,2-diphenylvinyl) biphenyl (DPVBi), Balq, PVK and Zn(ODZ)<sub>2</sub> on the hole transporting layer 44, wherein a first dopant 455 composed of luminescent medium or phosphorescent medium is doped into the luminescent layer 45; an electron transporting layer 46 formed of materials such as tris(8-quinolinol)aluminum, TAZ, PBD and Zn(ODZ)<sub>2</sub> on the luminescent layer 45, wherein a second dopant 465 composed of luminescent medium or phosphorescent medium is doped into the electron transporting layer 46; a cap layer (second electron transporting layer) 47 formed of materials such as tris(8-quinolinol)aluminum, TAZ, PBD and Zn(ODZ)<sub>2</sub> on the electron transporting layer 46; an electron injection layer 48 and a cathode 49 formed of conductive metals, alloys, compounds such as LiF, Mg/Ag, Al/Li, Al/Li<sub>2</sub>O, Ca and Al on the second electron transporting layer 47.

The first dopant and the second dopant can be implemented by using luminescent medium such as 4-Dicyanomethylene-2-methyl-6-[2-(2,3,6,7-tetra-hydro-1H,5H-benzo[ij]quinolizin-8-yl)vinyl]-4H-pyran (DCM<sub>2</sub>), DCM<sub>1</sub>, DCJTb, coumarin 545T, perylene or phosphorescent medium such as PtOEOP.

Please also refer to FIG. 5, which is a schematic band diagram showing the structure of an organic EL device in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention. In the drawing, E<sub>xc</sub> denotes the energy gap between the vacuum level and the conduction band of the material, also known as electron affinity, while E<sub>xv</sub> denotes the energy gap between the vacuum level and the valence band of the material, also known as ionization potential.

As shown in the band diagram, as the electron affinity gets larger and the conduction band discontinuity at the interface between two materials gets smaller, electrons are most likely to be injected. Therefore, when an





The present invention can be implemented by an exemplary embodiment. The fabrication steps and experimental result are shown as follows:

1. By using evaporation or sputtering, an anode 42 formed of indium oxide (ITO) is deposited on a transparent glass substrate 41. The thickness of the ITO film is about 1500Å.

2. After conventional cleaning steps, such as 5 minutes in isopropyl alcohol, 5 minutes in de-ionized water, and 5 minutes in isopropyl alcohol in an ultrasonic vibrator, the residual isopropyl alcohol is removed from the substrate by nitrogen or any other purified gas and then UV and/or ozone treatment is performed on the sample.

3. In a high vacuum environment, set at  $5 \times 10^{-6}$  Torr, hole injection material such as CuPc is deposited by evaporation on the anode 42. The hole injection layer 43 thus formed is 120 Å in thickness. Thereafter, a hole transporting layer (NPB) 44 is formed to have a thickness of 500Å on the hole injection layer 43.

4. A first dopant ( $\text{DCM}_2$ ) 455 is doped into a luminescent layer 45, which is formed to be in the range from 20Å to 150Å in thickness on the hole transporting layer (NPB) 44. The volume ratio of the first dopant ( $\text{DCM}_2$ ) 455 to the luminescent layer 45 is in the range from 0.04% to 0.01%.

5. A second dopant ( $\text{C}_6$ ) 465 is doped into an electron transporting layer ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) 46, which is formed about 50Å on the luminescent layer 45. The volume ratio of the second dopant ( $\text{C}_6$ ) 465 to the electron transporting layer ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) 46 is in the range from 0.05% to 0.2%.

6. A second electron transporting layer ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) 47 is formed to be 200 Å in thickness on the electron transporting layer ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) 46. The second electron transporting layer ( $\text{Alq}_3$ ) 47 can serve as a cap layer. The deposition rate employed during the foregoing steps is in the range from 1Å/sec to 5Å/sec.

7. Electron injection material such as LiF is deposited by evaporation

on the second electron transporting layer 47 to form an electron injection layer 48 about 5 Å and a cathode (Al) 49 about 200 Å.

According to the fabrication procedure discussed above, a white light emitting organic electroluminescent (EL) device can realize continuous full color light containing three different frequency bands with better color uniformity and improve the luminescence efficiency.

FIG. 6 is a graph showing the experimental result of the relation between luminescence intensity and wavelength in accordance with the present invention. In the drawing, there are three peaks corresponding to the wavelengths for the three primary colors, i.e., 560 nm for the red light, 515 nm for the green light and 450 nm for the blue light. It is thus evident that white light and full color display can be realized.

Furthermore, according to the experiment results of the disclosed organic EL device of the present invention, it is found that the luminescence intensity profile of the three primary colors (RGB) is strongly dependent on the volume ratio of the first dopant (DCM<sub>2</sub>) 455 to the luminescent layer 45. Our experiment results show that the luminescence intensity of the blue light and the green light tremendously drops if the volume ratio gets higher. Preferably, the volume ratio is 0.025% if white light is required. Moreover, the purity of white light together with the luminescence efficiency also depends on the thickness of DPVBi. Our experiment results demonstrate that the thickness of DPVBi is proportional to the blue light intensity, but in inverse proportion to the green light intensity. Preferably, the thickness of DPVBi is 90 Å if white light is required.

Finally, please refer to Table I for comparison. The chromaticity coordinate is shown concerning that the thickness of DPVBi is 90 Å, the volume ratio is 0.025%, and white light intensity is 100 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and 1000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>, respectively.

Table I

volume ratio (%)	DPVBi thickness (Å)	intensity (100 cd/m <sup>2</sup> )	intensity (1000 cd/m <sup>2</sup> )
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0.025	90	X=0.30 Y=0.37	X=0.30 Y=0.36
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It is evident from Table I that the chromaticity coordinate obtained is (X=0.30, Y=0.36), which is nearly equal to (X=0.30, Y=0.36) that "Commission Internationale de l'Eclairage 1931" has claimed to be an ideal chromaticity coordinate for white light. Therefore, the preferred embodiment of the present invention has successfully realized a perfect white light.

The above results were obtained at the operating voltage of 2.5 volts. If the operating voltage increases to 9 volts, the intensity becomes 8800 cd/m<sup>2</sup> and the maximum efficiency is 5lm/w.

According to the above discussion, the present invention discloses a white light emitting organic electroluminescent (EL) device, incorporating a bias voltage, instead of three independent driving voltages, to emit three primary colors (red, green and blue), so as to simplify the fabrication process, downsize the device and reduce the cost. Therefore, the present invention has been examined to be progressive, advantageous and applicable to the industry.

Although this invention has been disclosed and illustrated with reference to particular embodiments, the principles involved are susceptible for use in numerous other embodiments that will be apparent to persons skilled in the art. This invention is, therefore, to be limited only as indicated by the scope of the appended claims.